

# Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. V.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th, 1884.

No. 45.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 5, 1883.

Teemer defeated Hosmer in the three mile sculling match at Lawrence Mass., by a length and a half.

Alarming cholera reports are still received from France and Italy. Official reports at Rome on the 3rd show that in 24 hours there were 243 new cases and 145 deaths from cholera.

Word has been received from Foul's harbor on the Labrador coast that the Hudson's bay expedition had arrived there safely on the 30th of July, all hands well and several stations established.

Active military preparations are being made by the Chinese for their expected trouble with France. The French are to send more vessels to Chinese waters to reinforce general Courbet's squadron.

Preparations are being made to send an expedition for the relief of general Gordon. Four hundred Canadians are to man the boats. Sir Garnet Wolseley is to take command of the troops in Egypt.

The British association finally closed its session in Montreal on the 3rd instant. It is to meet in Aberdeen in 1885. The meeting was a great success, both scientifically and in point of numbers attending.

CALGARY, August 4, 1884.

Raining steadily all day. Weather cold. The news of harvesting from all quarters is most cheering. With good crops and successful harvesting, the whole country will take a fresh start towards prosperity.

Col. Borwis and Hugo Felton, of Athabasca, near Quebec, are here locating settlers from that district. They are locating some two hundred families of farmers.

A. D. Osborne leaves for Winnipeg to-day. J. F. Schneider, Thos. Edmonston, and John Smith start for Edmonton to-morrow. Old reliable Donald McLeod will leave shortly.

Preparations for an address and banquet to be given Sir Hector Langevin to-morrow occupy the attention of the citizens. The affair promises to be a great success. All parties are united in welcoming him.

Mr. Whitcher, of Ontario, arrived here a few days ago with his wife. They have come from Ottawa along the line of the C. P. R., around lakes Superior and Huron, having small canoes, in which they visited the fishing rivers. They left here to-day for the Rocky mountains. On their return they will run down Bow river to Medicine Hat, then down the Qu'Appelle and Assiniboine to Brandon. Mr. Whitcher's impressions of the North-West are highly favourable.

PRINCE ALBERT, August 15, 1884.

A. E. Forget left yesterday for Regina. R. C. Macdonald, of Battleford, was in town this week.

Capt. Davis and party leave next Tuesday for home overland.

Messrs. Wootton, Fish and Peterson arrived from Battleford last night.

Capt. Moor left for Winnipeg yesterday to meet friends among the British Association.

The new telegraph office on Hurd and Baker's estate, is to be ready in a week. The wire is to be run into the H. B. Co. offices. W. E. Marshall is to have charge. Weather cool and cloudy.

Steamer Marquis arrived last Monday. Capt. Davis in charge. Mrs. Davis, son and daughter on board. The North-West has been hauled out of the water. Capt. Sheets and crew left yesterday via Troy for Winnipeg. The Marquis and Manitoba will likely winter in Sturgeon river.

BATTLEFORD, Aug. 5, 1884.

Weather for past few days wet and cold. Hayter Reed, assistant Indian commissioner, arrived Monday.

Prince & Co's mill is now in full blast under charge of Malcolm Young.

A telegraph office has been opened at Duck lake. N. S. Caswell is in charge.

Big Bear has returned from Duck Lake, and again agrees to go upon his reserve.

Harvesting is progressing. Owing to the dry season the yield is not equal to that of former years. Root crops are good.

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J. HERBERT and T. DUNDON arrived from Winnipeg and Calgary on Tuesday morning. They experienced heavy rain on Sunday. Met A. D. Osborne near Elind river, also Chas. Levey, of the Goldpan, both on their way east. Crops at Red Deer and Calgary were rather backward, but were very heavy. Harvest was in progress on the C. P. R. farm at Glenora, when they passed. Harvest generally was commencing in the vicinity of Winnipeg on Monday, 25th ult. Crops were excellent and were not damaged by frost.

## LOCAL.

J. COTTON D. L. S., left for Victoria on Saturday last.

C. A. MAGRATH, D. T. S., left for his work north of Victoria on Wednesday.

J. C. NELSON and party have gone to Stony plain to survey the Indian reserve there.

THE Toronto News heads a drowning case. "A man makes a hole in the water and draws it in after him."

THE H. B. mill finished cutting the season's supply of logs on Thursday evening, and is now making shingles.

THE business of the land commission will be concluded early next week, and Mr. Pearce will probably go east on Thursday's stage.

THE Presbyterian church will assemble for service hereafter at the hours of eleven a.m. and seven p.m., sun time, instead of standard time as heretofore.

ONE of the Duhamel settlers brought in 35 bushels of last year's barley from that place on Monday. He disposed of it to M. McCauley for \$1 per bushel.

ON Thursday of last week W. J. Walker, south side, had the misfortune to kill one of his team of horses while administering correction to it with a club.

TIMES have been frightfully dull at Edmonton this summer, but notwithstanding this more buildings have been erected than in any town on the railroad except Calgary.

THE telegraph office has adopted sun instead of standard time. Sun time is thirty-two minutes faster than the standard lately in use. The mill whistles have indicated sun time during the past week.

THE old BULLETIN office is being removed to the lot adjoining A. Dunlop's dwelling, on the H. B. reserve now occupied by Mr. Gauvreau, land agent, to be used as a land office. M. McCauley is doing the work.

A MEETING of the directors of the Edmonton agricultural society was held in the school house on Saturday evening last. It was decided to hold an exhibition on Thursday, October 9th. Over \$400 will be distributed in prizes. The prize list will appear in the next issue of the BULLETIN.

J. HANEY arrived from White Mud on Thursday. He has been working on the bars lately, making five dollars a day. Lloyd and Belden are working at the mouth of the White Mud. Mr. Haney entered his quartz claim with Mr. Pearce, inspector of mines, on Friday. Specimens of rock from the claim, assayed in the east, showed a large amount of magnetic iron with some gold and silver. He will develop the claim during the winter.

MESSRS. DRUMMOND and Lee, tourists direct from England, arrived per buckboard on Saturday last, travelling through the North-West by way of Prince Albert and Battleford to Edmonton, intending to return east by way of Calgary and MacLeod. Crops at Prince Albert were fair and prices promised to be good. At Battleford, on account of an extremely dry season, crops were rather poorer. The travellers express themselves as especially pleased with the appearance of the country between Battleford and Edmonton, and particularly the part including the five Blackfoot hills. They left for the south on Thursday.

THE northern supply boat of the Roman Catholic mission at Lac la Biche, on its return from Ft. McMurray, on the Athabasca, at the mouth of the Clearwater, reported the drowning of one of Ogilvie's survey party in the Long rapid, or as the Indians call it, The rapid without end, above Fort McMurray, in July last. The boat crew could not tell the name of the drowned man, but said that he was Ogilvie's second, and had gray hair. The only gray haired person in the party was Mr. Ogilvie's assistant, Mr. John Magee, from Ottawa, therefore it is supposed that he is the person drowned. It appears that the drowned man and another were proceeding down the river in one of the canoes brought from Ontario by Mr. Ogilvie, and keeping close to the shore, as that was generally the safest place in which to run the rapids. In the Long rapid the channel is in the centre, but the boat kept along the shore until it came almost to the brink of a fall which it was impossible to pass over in safety. The men turned their boat, trying to escape, but it was too late, and they were carried over. One of them who had a pole in his hand saved himself by its help in shallow water, until rescued, but the drowned man, having on a pair of heavy boots, two belts full cartridges and a revolver, sank at once and was seen no more. The canoe was afterwards rescued with no great damage done to it.

J. A. McDougall, of J. A. McDev 1 & Co., has let the contract of completing the large dwelling on the H. B. reserve, formerly occupied by D. S. McKay, to Jas. McDonald, builder. The building will be finished outside with rustic siding, painted inside and out and plastered. The total cost of the improvement will be at least \$1,200.

H. S. Young, of the H. B. Co., arrived from Lac la Biche on Monday. Crops were good in the part of the settlement around the Roman Catholic mission, and were not injured by frost. A heavy hail storm passed over the H. B. post a week or two ago, harvesting the crop at the post and that of one or two settlers on each side. The storm was about two miles in width. At the farther end of the lake, around P. Pruden's place, the crops are injured by frost. Pruden's mill is still unfinished. Whitefish lake crops are the best the Indians there ever had, and are uninjured. At Victoria some injury has been done, but it is not severe. The Wap-sat-now band of Indians have good crops and have killed thirty moose during the summer, so that they are in comparatively good circumstances. Roads were good.

## WHITE FISH LAKE.

Cotton's party, employed in surveying land in the neighborhood of Whitenash and Goodfish lakes, were stopped in their work by the Indians on the 15th of August. Previous to this time Mr. Cotton had been warned by the chief Secum, or Peccan, not to proceed with the work. On the 15th a party of about forty men went with Peccan from Whitefish lake to Goodfish lake, about ten miles to the south, where Mr. Cotton was working, to hold a formal council with him, and to compel him to desist. They were accompanied by Rev. H. B. T. in later as interpreter, and also by J. A. Youmans, Methodist mission teacher at Whitenash lake.

On their arrival at the survey camp the chief told Mr. Cotton that the land bounded by the White mud river on the west, the Saskatchewan on the south, the Dog Rump creek on the east, and the Beaver river on the north was the property of his band by promise of governor Morris, at the time of the treaty being made at Ft. Pitt, in 1876, and that governor Dewdney assured him a few weeks ago, at Regina, that no surveyor should explore this territory until he, the governor, should visit Whitenash lake in September, when he would endeavor to settle with the band as to the extent and location of their reserve. He expostulated with the surveyor for trespassing upon and preparing to take their land from them. "What would you think," said he, "if we should take your carts and provisions from you? I suppose you would soon have the police after us. We consider you are doing just such an act, that is trying to deprive us of our landed property. I suppose we could not get the police to stop you, so we must do it ourselves, for there shall be no surveying done here until after governor Dewdney arrives, according to the promise made me at Regina."

Mr. Cotton replied: "I am entrusted with this survey, which is merely for exploration, and has nothing whatever to do with your reserve question. I am doing you no harm. I cannot stop surveying unless you really stop me."

Mr. Youmans proposed that the surveyor should merely go across the country and not subdivide until he got beyond the Dog Rump creek, and to return and complete the work on the reserve after the lieutenant governor had made his promised visit.

Mr. Cotton showed by a map that his survey, which was marked in red lines, did not extend beyond the Dog Rump creek, and that another surveyor was to do that beyond.

Peccan said: "I like this quiet way of talking. We have had no angry words, though we are both strong headed. I think the government must have sent you because you were so strong headed in order to match me. But there is no use in lengthening out our talk. You may stay here and wait for the governor's arrival or go back. Just say what you will do."

Mr. Cotton replied: "I can't stay here. Fifty dollars a day don't run this show, and my orders are to make this survey, which I shall try to do."

Peccan said: "Then I tell you plainly, ask-watch-kee-way (at once go home)."

The conference ended without any violent language or threats, and at the request of the chief a resume of what had been said was put in writing and signed by both parties, to show why the survey had been stopped. Mr. Cotton invited Rev. Mr. Steinhauser, Jas. A. Youmans and Peccan to dine with him, but as he could not very well feed thirty five others they went home hungry.

On the next day the chief and a couple of his followers went and forcibly stopped the survey by folding up the instrument and handing it to the young man who stood near. Mr. Cotton was not present at the time. The survey party then left for Victoria.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST.—On Thursday, August 28th, between Wilson's drug store and town, a double band gold ring, set with two green stones and a water agate. Finder will receive five dollars reward by leaving it at the drug store.

LOST.—On the Ft. Saskatchewan road, between the Half-way house and Sinclair's bridge on the Rat creek, on Saturday August 23rd, child's wool cloak, striped gray and brown. The finder would greatly oblige by leaving it at the Half-way house or the BULLETIN office. F. HAGERIE.

NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of John Sinclair & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. C. Fraser retires from the firm and the business will be continued under the same name as heretofore by John Sinclair and Charles Sutter, who assume all the assets and liabilities of the late firm (Signed) JOHN SINCLAIR, C. W. SUTTER, COLIN FRASER.

## BUSINESS.

LIVERY, FEED, and SALE STABLE. M. McCAULEY.

JAMES O'BRIEN & CO., wholesale clothiers, College buildings, Montreal, and Princess street Winnipeg.

ROSS BROS., Tinsmiths, manufacturers of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop in new building next to J. A. McDougall & Co., Main street, Edmonton.

SANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. A. kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

LIVERY, FEED, & SALE STABLE.—FT. SASKATCHEWAN MAIL & STAGE LINE.

Good horses, good rigs, the best attention and moderate charges. Mail stage leaves Edmonton every alternate Tuesday morning, commencing June 17th, for Clover Bar and Fort Saskatchewan; returning leaves Fort Saskatchewan the following Wednesday morning; carrying passengers and express matter in connection with the Edmonton and Calgary Royal mail line. The undersigned are the Royal mail express agents at Edmonton and Fort Saskatchewan. JARVIS & STEWART.

## NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Toronto mowers and Reapers best value in town—one or two yet for sale—terms are very favorable. Massey Harvester, Toronto Cord Binder and Grain Saver Threshers. GEO. A. BLAKE, Agent for Massey Manufacturing Co.

\$25 TO \$50 PER DAY can easily be made using the OLD RELIABLE VICTOR Well-boring and Rock-drilling Machinery. We mean it, and are prepared to demonstrate the fact. The well-merited success which has crowned our efforts during the past few years, and with EXCELSIOR for our motto, we are monarch of all in every country of the world. Our machinery is operated by either man, horse or steam, and works very rapidly. They range in size from 3-inch to 48 feet in diameter, and will bore or drill to any required depth. They will bore successfully and satisfactorily in all kinds of earth, soft sand and limestone, bituminous stone, coal, slate, hard pan, gravel, lava, boulders, serpentine and conglomerate rock, and guaranteed to make the best of wells in quick sand. They are light running, simple in construction, easily operated, durable, and acknowledged as the very best and most practical machine extant. They are endorsed by some of the highest state officials. They are also used extensively in prospecting for coal, gold, silver, coal oil and all kinds of minerals. And for sinking artesian wells and coal shafts, etc., they are unequalled. We also furnish engines, boilers, wind mills, hydraulic rams, horse powers, brick machines, mining tools, portable forges, rock drills and machinery of all kinds. Good active agents wanted in every country in the world. Victor Well Auger and Machine Co., St. Louis, Missouri U.S.A. 511 Pine Street. State in what paper you saw this.



**THE EDMONTON BULLETIN** is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar. Advance payments. **FRANK OLIVER**, Proprietor.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, SEPT. 6, 1884.

#### LAND.

Of all the departments of government at Ottawa that of the interior is of most interest to the people of the North-West, and of all branches of that department the land branch holds the most prominent place in their minds, if not in their affections. What vagaries will strike the newly-made knight who is at least ostensibly the head of the department, when parliament sits for the purpose of amending the land act once more, it is impossible to say, but it is abundantly evident that something must be done.

That there has been a great falling off in immigration to the North-West during the past two years all must admit. Also that the falling off should be changed to an increase. That, barring out the possibility of increasing the railway facilities in the more fertile parts of the country, the only thing that can be done is to improve the land laws. That any changes that may be made should be in the direction of liberality to the men who are desirous of cultivating the land. And that the idea of running confederation on the money derived from the sales of North-West land may as well be abandoned for the present.

Canada has been a little too fresh in her land policy—too ready to adopt the example of the United States in all matters relating to land; and as the tendency now is to extremes, everything that was bad in that policy was made doubly so when engrafted on the Canadian system. The time has come, however, when Canada must make a change. The United States system has proven faulty in many particulars, and whether faulty or not it is amply evident that under the adaptation of it which is in force in Canada we are not receiving that increase in number of settlers or area under cultivation, and consequent wealth and prosperity to which our natural advantages entitle us. Therefore, it is to be hoped when the next annual tinkering at the Canadian land act is in order, instead of merely studying United States blue books our legislators will try to inform themselves as to the principles upon which a land law should be based, and the peculiar conditions of the country where it is to apply, and then strive to apply proper principles to existing conditions, instead of passing laws and making regulations which neither they nor any one else can see the reason of, and which are of themselves utterly useless or worse, as has been the custom heretofore.

Probably the greatest fallacy in the whole United States system is that particularly pet idea of reserving alternate sections of land from homesteading in order that they may be given as a bonus to railroad or other companies. In the States the alternate sections are only reserved in railroad belts, usually within a distance of twenty miles on each side of a line under construction. This it seems, has been found to work satisfactorily, at least to a certain extent, and our great heads in Canada, apparently thinking that it was the reservation of one half the land that was beneficial instead of the settlement of the other half, have, while at one time desiring to cut down a homestead to eighty acres and at another to do away with the preemption right, declared the odd sections throughout the North-West, whether five or five hundred miles from railroad communication, reserved from homesteading, and therefore practically reserved from settlement.

Settlement in Canada does not follow the same lines as in the States. There is no frontier in Canada beyond which people are afraid to go. The Canadian settlers are more self-dependent than those who fill up the western states, and do not care though they should go a thousand miles from a railroad, if the country at that distance suits them best, having full confidence that the railroad

will not be long behind them—although the confidence has been sadly misplaced in a majority of instances. Therefore when the alternate sections in those distant settlements are reserved, without compensating railroad advantages, not only is a wrong principle acted upon, but an injustice is done to actual settlers by keeping them doubly as much scattered as they would be if settlement were allowed on every section. Especially is this reservation of odd sections a hardship where the country is of a broken character, so that settlement cannot in any case be made on each section, or in cases such as at Edmonton and Red Deer crossing, where they are trucked off to speculative companies as a reward or bribe for political services.

Even along the railroad line and in parts of the country where every section is fit for settlement, as soon as the attempt is made to organize schools or municipalities the hardship is felt, in half the land which should be taxed to support schools and carry on municipal government being exempt from taxation. How could schools or municipalities be carried on in thickly settled and wealthy eastern Canada where half the land is exempt from taxation, and how much harder is it to carry them on under those circumstances, in the comparatively poor and thinly settled North-West. Under present conditions the greatest possible number of settlers in a township, allowing each one 320 acres of land, which is little enough in this country of low prices, is thirty-two, when, if the odd sections were not reserved it would be just double, or 64.

That thin settlement is an evil is so generally admitted that it is used as one of the strongest arguments in favor of cutting down the size of homesteads and doing away with preemptions; and no doubt it is the intention of the present authorities, as soon as the pulse of immigration quickens enough to stand it, to take one of these means to get over the difficulty. That the result will be the same as when the wholesale reserves were made, there is no reason to doubt—that is, immigration will be checked. Not the least evil is that it tends to reduce two classes into the one community, whose interests are diverse in some important points. In nine cases out of ten the person who purchases the reserved odd sections, is a speculator pure and simple, who neither cultivates nor resides on or near his land. In most cases he bought the section because it was settled around, and he expects to sell out at some future time, when it is made still more valuable by the improvements of the surrounding settlers. He is not interested in the support of schools, the building of churches, nor the improvement of roads, except in so far as they will indirectly benefit him by increasing the selling price of his land, and he can always be counted on to oppose any movement by which he will have to pay taxes; therefore the land which, before it is sold, is a dead weight on the community, when it is sold, by introducing contrary elements, becomes a direct hindrance to the public progress. While private speculators may be counted on to oppose public improvements, corporations such as the North-West and other land companies will certainly try to escape payment of taxes altogether, and it may cost North-West municipalities thousands of dollars before their right to tax lands such as these is finally established.

Without arguing the question as to the policy of reserving the odd sections, or making any other reservations whatever, believing that they cannot be justified on any grounds of statesmanship or expediency, it may be worth while to point out a most simple way by which the government may still derive its pound of flesh from North-West lands, railroad companies receive their bonuses, homesteaders occupy every section, and each settler has 320 acres of land; but as it will do away with indiscriminate speculative land holding it will scarcely be looked upon with favor at Ottawa. It is simply to allow the odd sections to alternate section reserves. As it was found advantageous at one time to reserve alternate sections instead of alternate towns, so now the reservation might with advantage be reduced from sections to quarter sections. Then while two quarters of every section would be open for homestead

ing, the two remaining quarters might be taken as preemptions by those homesteaders, or if not taken by them, held for sale by the government. If within the railroad belt the money derived from the sale of the preemptions could be handed over to the railroad company. By this means there need be no vacant sections, except school or H. B. reserves, the railroad companies would get their money as at present, and there would be no land held by non-residents. At present only one quarter, and not half, of the land is open to homesteading, supposing each person to take 320 acres, so that if it is held to be conducive to immigration that this proportion should be maintained only eighty acres could be allowed free, while the settler would have to pay for 240 if he took a full homestead and preemption. But in any case the settler would prefer that his land should cost him a little more than that he should be isolated from neighbors as at present, or not allowed a sufficient quantity of land as proposed, while there can be no doubt as to which method would be the more beneficial to the country, or would best promote sale as well as settlement of the land.

The idea of making reserves to induce settlement is pretty thoroughly played out. A liberal land law is the best immigration agent, and settlers would rather deal with the government—in which they have, or think they have, a part—for their land, than with any company, philanthropic, moral, religious or otherwise. The sooner Sir Macpherson realizes this, and also that the best use to which North-West lands can be put is to have them settled upon and cultivated, and further, that there is more hard cash to the Canadian treasury as well as ten times more to the wealth of the Canadian people in having one prosperous family settled upon and cultivating a half section of land than to have the price of it in the coffers; that there is more political strength in an honest and capable administration of the North-West lands than in any amount of support that can be gained by squandering them for corrupt purposes; and, finally, that he, even he—or Sir Tilly himself—cannot possibly eat his cake and have it—that he cannot sell land to speculators and give it to homesteaders. That if sale and settlement are to go on together, and all North-Western land interests to be made identical, sales must be made to the settlers themselves and not to non-residents, no matter how great the political influence of the latter may be. And even should Sir Macpherson's friends be barred out of the green pastures of North-Western speculation, and should a few poor settlers make their fortunes out of North-Western lands, let not the honorable minister weep and wail or rage and stamp, and think the country is going to the dogs, for it is on the prosperity and success of the settlers that Canada's prosperity depends, and not on his or on that of his land-grabbing followers, with whose services the country could well dispense.

The prefixing of the title of "Sir" to the name of the minister of the interior has given rise to many comments in the press of Canada. Among the thousand and one things said, Mr. Macpherson and the public are reminded that he, in 1849, was one of the signers of a manifesto in favor of the annexation of Canada to the United States. Probably at that time Mr. Macpherson was so well aware of the limited nature of his abilities that he had no hope of reaching his present position or title, therefore he was an annexationist. Now that he has reached them he is an imperialist. He never was, is not, and never will be a Canadian. The growth of a Canadian nation must necessarily be slow with such men in high places.

In regard to the late Ontario boundary award the more discreet of the government papers in that province are taking the course of the noted swearer who, in going up a hill, lost his load of ashes from the rear of his wagon box. He said nothing—because he could not do the subject justice. The great majority, however, are busy trying to make the public believe that Mr. Mowat is the man who nearly lost the territory to Ontario. Their estimate of the intelligence of their readers is evidently low.

**HENRY GEORGE**, who has in his head a scheme for the nationalization of land, has been presenting it to the people of Canada lately by means of a series of lectures. Mr. George's scheme is proposed to apply in countries where the land has passed from the hands of the nation into those of a few private individuals, who hold it without allowing the remainder of the nation that benefit from it to which Mr. George considers they are entitled. As this condition of affairs does not exist in Canada at present, the general opinion is that Mr. George, or "Little Georgey," as the San Francisco News Letter calls him, is slightly out of his latitude. But if the North-West land grabbing schemes of a year or two ago had not, in a majority of instances, fallen through, some method of nationalization such as Mr. George's would have been required in this country before long. Now, however, while most of the land still remains the property of the nation, would the gentleman kindly come forward with a scheme for preventing insane Canadian governments from de-nationalizing it more quickly than is required for individual use, and so, by staying off the unavoidable evil, do away with the necessity, for an indefinite period, of applying those obnoxious methods which Mr. George is now advocating, and which are creating such heated discussion in English speaking countries.

**BANNATYNE & CO.**, successors to A. G. B. Bannatyne, Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. Special attention given to packing goods for the North-West. 383 Main street, Winnipeg.—A. R. J. Bannatyne, Andrew Strang.

BROWN & CURRY

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Begin to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North-West.

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTEND WITH

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY

<sup>a</sup>considerable of a saint

impossible to say what are its particular claims to a place in the river's annals. The Cretaceous is at the most modestly heard of in the flow, east of the mountains is the station on the C. P. R. line nearest Kelowna, and the only place where it is as a camping point for the north over Calgary. The chief of these are that in summer, being on the north side of the river, there would be no ferryage, and that the river would be a convenient camping purposes could be protected all along from the Little Pine south, which cannot be done on the Calgary Road. The mountainous and the valley of the river and the westward appears to the eye to fall rather than to rise, as the tide is approached. A short distance above the Little Pine, the river is crossed by a bridge, and on the south side of the flow, is a substantial stone and iron bridge. From there to Morley it keeps on close to the south bank of the river, that the view from the north is a very fine one. The appearance of the country on the north bank of the river is beautiful to the extreme. A high level ridge extends all the way from Coquitlam to the mouth of the river, and the view from the north is a very fine one.

this world, but rather like a Penitence on the moat. The valleys of the Komsomolsk, rivers flow at the summit of the range, close the head of a branch of the Kootenay, and flow northward, as well understood, as also the river of the Kootenays, south of the Bow, while in the west, the little river of the Bow is equivalent, the lower part extending from summit to base. The San Clair timber company, of Minnesota, have secured all the timber on the Komsomolsk. A large saw mill of glory station on the side of the old Bow fort, which belonged to the H. B. Co., was abandoned many years ago, is used. The fort was partly situated on a

call solicited.

Esq., Montreal, C. J. Wythe, Esq., Halifax  
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## GENERAL NEWS.

Texas fever has broken out among Iowa cattle.

The Labrador fisheries are a total failure this season.

Ogdish has a 50,000 bushel elevator at Morden, Man.

Prolonged rains have somewhat damaged crops in Nova Scotia.

A new commercial treaty between Britain and Mexico is proposed.

The affairs of the Federal bank are now reported to be on a sound basis.

Over 200 persons were reported sick with English cholera on August 24th.

Leprosy has obtained a foothold among the white population of San Francisco.

The Salvation army was mobbed and pelted with rotten eggs in Toronto lately.

A party of ice-landers have arrived in Manitoba to assist at Lake Winnipeg.

The Shamrocks beat the Torontos at a cross-country straight games recently.

Port Arthur telephone company, with a capital of \$100,000, asks information.

The total assessment of the western judicial district of Manitoba is \$20,710,079.

Fifty horse thieves have been shot and hanged in Montana territory within the past month.

Stock books of the bank of Winnipeg will be opened in Montreal and Winnipeg on September 8th.

Five hundred and fifty immigrants for the North-West passed through Montreal on August 6th.

In some of the villages near Toulon more people died of cholera than in the city in a whole 24 hours.

Twelve pauper immigrants, who lately arrived at New York, were not permitted to land by the authorities.

The Bull team has 7.8 0 acres in crop this year, of which between 5,000 and 6,000 are wheat, 2,600 corn and 1,000 oats.

A \$700,000 fire occurred lately in Anoka, near St. Paul, Minnesota. The Washington flouring mill was consumed by it.

Canadian cottons are being shipped to England for sale. This is likely to be as profitable as carrying coals to Newcastle.

The Toronto and Bell Telephone companies are opposing each other in the city of Toronto, each one claiming exclusive rights.

A violent shock of earthquake was felt along the Atlantic coast on the afternoon of August 19th, but no damage was done.

Ogdish's vehicle, buying monopoly in Manitoba is broken. McNeil Bros. are about to erect elevators at Regina, Brandon and Virden.

The shipments of wheat through Canada from June 1st to August 12th were one million bushels more than for the same period last year.

Nine out of fourteen horse thieves were killed by cowboys recently on the Moose trail, about 150 miles north-east of Helena, Montana.

A young boy named Oliver, eighteen years of age, is supposed to have been eaten by bears in the Manitoba woods, near Port Hope, Ont.

Manitoba crop reports appearing in the Free Press of August 13, say that the yield of grain throughout Manitoba will be above the average.

The Publicity city council have unanimously granted the use of the council chamber to the Irish Land League for a convention, to be held on September 27th.

A Mormon meeting in Lewis county, Tennessee, was attended by a number of masked men, who killed five Mormons there. One of the masked party was killed by a Mormon.

The convicts in the Kentucky penitentiary made a break for liberty on August 14th, and a fight occurred between them and the guards. Only two of the convicts escaped.

The Manitoba Free Press reports the first wheat cutting in the North-West this season, as taking place on August 24th, on the C.P.R. experimental farm, two miles east of Assiniboia, Sask.

Bank of Montreal stock is 190, Toronto 177, Ontario 159, Merchants' 110, Commerce 123, Imperial 121, Federal 122, Dominion 120, Street Telephone 115, Canada North-West 1, and Company 47.

The Canadian contribution to the Chinese question is taking shape in San Francisco.

This contribution is like the expedition to Hudson's bay, with the hope of finding out how not to fight.

The immigration returns say that in July 16,47 persons arrived in Canada, or 50,000 in all, of whom, the rest going to the western states. During the seven months ending July 31st, Canada received 55,236 settlers.

At a hazard in aid of the restoration and enlargement of Ross church, London, Lady Macintosh Church and others proceeded over a bar where swimmers, cockfights, etc., and other sports were disposed to the thirty.

At a trial of two brewers in Iowa city, Iowa, under the prohibitory law, a mob assembled and attacked the prosecuting attorney. The mob held the streets for an hour, the police being powerless. No arrests were made, but the city was quiet at 9 p.m.

J. Palk, a member of the Winnipeg board of school trustees, has been sent for trial for libel because in a discussion before the school board he expressed the opinion that a firm of architects in the city were incompetent. The firm then entered action for libel.

An attempt to colonize a portion of the Indian territory contrary to treaty, by white settlers, has been heavily set upon by the United States authorities. Two squadrons of cavalry removed the main body of the colonists forcibly across the line into Kansas, while the leaders were taken to Ft. Smith, Arkansas.

A man named Casey, who was an informer in the Mexican revolution, under true name, which resulted in the hanging of Miles Joyce and several other men, now makes confession that he was bribed and incited by Bolton, crown solicitor, to swear falsely against Joyce. Philbin, brother-in-law of Casey, corroborates the statement. Bolton denies the charges.

Prince Albert Times, July 25:—Some of the Carrot river settlers have sold out and gone to Stoney creek, thirty miles north of Carleton Place. Leonard Hatcher deserted lately from the police force and had not been captured at last accounts. Archibald Mackay, of the county of York, has gone to Cumberland to undertake a mission work there. Reported that Capt. Moore intends to erect a great mill.

Louis Riel addressed a public meeting in Treason's hall, Prince Albert, on July 19th, and was frequently applauded. John Deacon, replying, made some personal remarks against Riel and was compelled to desert, as the meeting became uproarious. Mr. Deacon afterwards apologized for having caused a disturbance by what he had said. Messrs. T. Miller, J. C. Slater, T. Scott, W. Jackson and others spoke, all condemning Riel's views.

Michael Gaudet, August 15th:—Captain A. F. Ross is reported to be dying. Fischer creek has a church of the church of England. A house at Pine Point was broken into recently and a large stock of supplies stolen. A stock of 1,500 ewes and 40 rams arrived recently at Fischer creek from San Francisco, Cal.

The steamer "Toucan" is coming, company intend delivering coal in Winnipeg during the coming winter at \$7.50 per ton. The north-western Indians have a box of ten or a head of all cattle passing through the reserve.

The Prince Albert Times says:—"To talk of a rebellion now is simply to let the supping on an insurrection attempt to be made by the government has only to close the land offices, to stop the issue of our passports, to remove the police and stop-motives and other supplies to the Indians, to discontinue our mail service, and remove the general staff of civil and military officials from the country, to do our knees by the mere 'vis inertia'." The Times crosses the idea as clearly as the old lady who, on being informed that at the world's congress came to an end in the following year, exclaimed, "Oh dear, what ever shall I do for soup?"

The Greely exploring party left Newfoundland on July 25th, 1881, and sailed to Lady Franklin bay, in the steamer Proteus. The steamer left in on the 25th August, and that night winter commenced. The highest temperature recorded during the stay of the party in the north was 52° below zero on June 20th, and the lowest 65° below zero in February of 1882. On the 5th of October the men went down for 140 days, not rising again until April 12th, and then remained in sight for the same period. The moon remained in sight for from eleven to sixteen days at a time. On one occasion the wind blew at the rate of 70 miles an hour. Frost set in Lady Franklin bay about from the north and the water two degrees warmer than at more southern points, where the fogs come from the south. There were but few fish in the ocean at Ft. Conner, where the party wintered, but salmon were caught in an inland lake. Vegetation comprises mosses, heaths, willows and sedges.

Charges of cannibalism have been made against the Greely Arctic exploring party, which rescued them from a point on the Greenland coast, where they had been imprisoned by the ice for three years. Shortly after the arrival of the party in the United States, bringing with them the bodies of their deceased companions, the charges that got about caused the rejection of one of the leaders, and it is thought to take up the body after burial, when it was found that all the fleshy parts had been eaten, and the bones were left, as if they were eaten. Lieutenant Greely's denial of the charges of cannibalism which certainly took place. The matter will be investigated by the United States authorities. It also appears that one of the party named Henry was shot by order of Lieutenant Greely for stealing provisions. As Henry was said to be

the stoutest in the party and his body was not brought away, there is a possibility that he may have furnished food for the rest of the party or some of the members of it, after his death. The expedition was a most melancholy one and comparatively barren of results, as it did not reach a point as far north as a former British expedition did, although one member of the Greely party penetrated a few miles further north than the British expedition.

## BIRTH.

YONGE—At Lac la Poudre, on August 24th, the wife of Harrison S. Young, of the Hudson's Bay company, of a son.

## DEATHS.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, Sept. 25th, 1884. Reported for the British by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max	Min.
Saturday,	84	43
Sunday,	98	54
Monday,	70	38
Tuesday,	46	40
Wednesday,	55	39
Thursday,	60	39
Friday,	49	38

Barometer rising, 27.920.

Rainfall: three inches, duration 42 hours.

## FIGURES.

## A FEW LADIES' HATS ON HAND.

## HOTELS.

ERALD HOUSE, Calgary, opposite C.P.R. Depot—first-class accommodation—head quarters for Edmonton travellers. A. R. Gerald, formerly of Farmers' House, Winnipeg, Proprietor.

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## CHURCHES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Hours of Sunday service: All Saints 11 a.m., St. Michael's 6.30 p.m. W.N.

ST. JOACHIM'S, R.C. CHURCH, Edmonton.—Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday, Sermon in English and Cree. Altar services at 3 o'clock. H. GRANDIN, O.M.E.

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.—J. H. Howard, Pastor. Hours of service: 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sabbath school, 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Wednesday evening at 7 p.m.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Pastor—the Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M.A., B.D. Sabbath school, 11 a.m. and 7.00 p.m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m.

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